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L6 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:468257 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:456572
 TITLE: Novel lubricating composition for easing human child
 birth
 INVENTOR(S): Schaub, Andreas F.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): HCB Happy Child Birth Holding A.-G., Switz.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006050951	A1	20060518	WO 2005-EP12058	20051110
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
DE 102004054552	A1	20060518	DE 2004-102004054552	20041111
AU 2005303970	A1	20060518	AU 2005-303970	20051110
CA 2585976	A1	20060518	CA 2005-2585976	20051110
EP 1809239	A1	20070725	EP 2005-802296	20051110
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU				
CN 101087587	A	20071212	CN 2005-80044492	20051110
JP 2008519791	T	20080612	JP 2007-540579	20051110
BR 2005017799	A	20081021	BR 2005-17799	20051110
MX 2007005587	A	20070711	MX 2007-5587	20070509
US 20080103214	A1	20080501	US 2007-718995	20070510
ZA 2007003777	A	20080730	ZA 2007-3777	20070510
IN 2007KN01816	A	20070810	IN 2007-KN1816	20070522
KR 2007090181	A	20070905	KR 2007-712725	20070605
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2004-102004054552A	20041111
			WO 2005-EP12058	W 20051110
AB	The invention relates to a composition having a lubricating action. Said composition is to be used, in particular, for a human vaginal child birth. The compns. contain polyacrylic acid, water-soluble thickening agents, moisturizers, water and optionally drugs. Thus for the production of 10 kg lubricating gel to be used in 10 g doses two components were first prepared Component one contained (g) sodium chloride 49.5; water 2500; Carbopol 940 48.5; sodium hydroxide q.s. to 5.5-5.5. The second component included (g) hydroxyethyl cellulose 450; 1,3-propylene glycol 2000; water 4953. The two homogenized gels were mixed together to obtain an opaque gel.			

10/501,984 11/04/2009

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD
(2 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:326095 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:77213

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:15845a,15848a

TITLE: Production of transgenic mice expressing human CD14 in
mammary gland

AUTHOR(S): Guo, Jitong; Yu, Haiquan; Li, Xueling; Wang, Dazhen;
Zhang, Zhaoying

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Life Science, NeiMongol University, Hohhot,
010021, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Neimenggu Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban (1998), 29(2),
223-228

CODEN: NDZKEJ; ISSN: 1000-1638

PUBLISHER: Neimenggu Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB A 898 bp XbaI-KpnI DNA fragment derived from clone pBLG containing the sheep
 β -lactoglobulin (BLG) 5' flanking regions and signal sequences, and a
1245-bp EcoRI-XbaI fragment derived from phCD14 containing the human CD14
mature peptide encoding regions and 3' noncoding regions, were fused
within the EcoRI-KpnI site of pUC19 to construct recombinant pBLG-hCD14.
The 2.1-kb HindIII-EcoRI fragment from pBLG-hCD14 was microinjected into
pronuclei of mouse eggs. And 84.2% (968/1149) of microinjected eggs
survived. The 634 2-cell embryos developed from the microinjected eggs
were transferred to 46 pseudopregnant recipients. And 30.4% (14/46) of
the recipients became pregnant and 43 mice were born. Of 31 survived
mice, 25.8% (8/31) were identified as pos. mice for transgenes by PCR
screening. Milk from nursing mice Day 9 after parturition were
analyzed on 10% SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
(SDS-PAGE), and determined by simplified Western blot with biotin-mouse
anti-human CD14 monoclonal antibody following electrophoresed on 1%
agarose and transformed to nitrocellulose membrane. Evidently,
human CD14 was expressed in transgenic mouse milk.

CC 3-2 (Biochemical Genetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 13, 15

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:652184 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:252184

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 121:45979a,45982a

TITLE: Fetal growth, gestation length and
phosphoglucomutase-1 phenotype

AUTHOR(S): Johnstone, Frank D.; West, John D.; Prescott, Robin
J.; Steel, Judith M.; Flockhart, Jean A.; Greer, Ian
A.; Drago, Guido A.; Whitehouse, David B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre Reproductive Biology, University Edinburgh,
Edinburgh, EH3 9EW, UK

SOURCE: Disease Markers (1993), 11(5-6), 251-62

CODEN: DMARD3; ISSN: 0278-0240

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB This study investigates reports that phosphoglucomutase-1 (PGM1) phenotype
is associated with fetal growth and gestation length. A total of 350 women

were studied, 234 having uncomplicated pregnancies and 114 with a baby weighing >90th percentile, corrected for parity, gestation and fetal sex. All women had gestation confirmed by early ultrasound. Conventional cellulose acetate electrophoresis was used to distinguish the 3 common PGM1 phenotypes and polyacrylamide gel isoelec. focusing to distinguish the 10 PGM1 subtypes. Neither PGM1 phenotype nor subtype were associated with gestation length or standardized birth weight. Logistic regression, where maternal age, parity, fetal sex, maternal weight, gestation and smoking were introduced as explanatory variables in addition to PGM1 phenotype testing against the dependent variables birth weight, standardized birth weight and gestation length, did not show differences related to PGM1 phenotype. Two possible reasons for the discrepancy with previously published data are discussed. Evidently, the study provides no support for the belief that PGM1 phenotype is related to fetal growth or gestation length and that the original observations could have arisen as a result of statistical artifact due to multiple testing.

CC 13-3 (Mammalian Biochemistry)

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:422475 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:22475

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 107:3791a,3794a

TITLE: Lymphoid organ mRNA translatability in rats: effect of protein energy undernutrition in early life

AUTHOR(S): Srivastava, Uma S.; Thakur, Manohar L.; Majumdar, Pradeep K.; Bhatnagar, Gopal M.; Supakar, Prakash C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Nutr., Univ. Montreal, Montreal, QC, H3C 3J7, Can.

SOURCE: Journal of Nutrition (1987), 117(2), 242-6
CODEN: JONUAI; ISSN: 0022-3166

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Synthesis of mRNA was studied in the spleen and thymus of rats exposed to undernutrition early in life. To achieve this objective, lactating females were separated into two groups 1 wk after they gave birth to offspring. These control and exptl. dams suckled 8-11 and 13-16 pups, resp., for a period of 2 wk. The young of both groups were then killed, and their thymus and spleen were isolated. Polyadenylated RNA (poly A RNA) was fractionated by affinity chromatog. on an oligo-dT-cellulose column. Poly A RNA content as well as the percentage of poly A RNA in relation to total RNA were both lower in the undernourished pups than in the controls. Anal. of the in vitro translation product primed by poly A RNA of the thymus and spleen revealed a rise in [35S]methionine incorporation in the undernourished offspring, the increase being greater in the thymus than in the spleen. Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide-gel electrophoresis, autoradiog., and densitometric autoradiog. tracings confirmed these findings and demonstrated that proteins were synthesized at a higher level in the spleen and thymus of the undernourished rats than in the controls. Undernutrition early in life could modulate the metabolism of mRNA and, consequently, protein synthesis in the lymphoid organs of rats. The data suggest that cell-mediated immunity as well as humoral immunity are both deranged in protein-energy undernutrition.

CC 18-7 (Animal Nutrition)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:401100 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:1100

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 105:211a,214a

TITLE: Thyroxine increases neonatal mouse submandibular gland mRNA-directed synthesis of epidermal growth factor
AUTHOR(S): Walker, Peter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Serv. Endocrinol., Le Cent. Hosp. Univ. Laval, Sainte-Foy, QC, G1V 4G2, Can.
SOURCE: Biochemistry and Cell Biology (1986), 64(4), 290-6
CODEN: BCBIEQ; ISSN: 0829-8211
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Poly(A)+ RNA was isolated from submandibular glands (SMGs) of neonatal mice which had been treated daily from birth to 21 days of age with T4 [51-48-9] (0.4 µg/g). Poly(A)+ RNA also was extracted from SMGs of intact 21-day-old mice which had received vehicle alone. No differences in total nucleic acid, total RNA, or poly(A)+ RNA yields were noted between the 2 groups of animals. The isolated poly(A)+ RNAs from T4-treated and control mice were translated in an in vitro wheat germ system. Although no differences in efficiency of [35S]cysteine incorporation into TCA-precipitable material were noted between the 2 poly(A)+ RNA preps., a greater proportion of radioactivity was immunoprecipitable by anti-EGF [62229-50-9] antiserum in the translation medium derived from T4-treated mice (17.2%) than in that of control mice (7.3%). Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of the immunoppts. (IMMP) revealed the presence of radioactive bands with apparent relative masses (Mrs) of 12,000, 9000, and 6000. The latter species comigrated with purified EGF, 125I-EGF, and an IMMP of a SMG extract. The translation product IMMPs following polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis were iodinated and digested with α-chymotrypsin. Autoradiograms, following high-voltage electrophoresis and ascending chromatog. on TLC cellulose, showed a marked similarity of the peptide maps of purified EGF, the IMMP of a SMG extract, and the translation product IMMPs. Furthermore, the peptide maps of the Mr 12,000, 9000, and 6000 IMMPs were highly concordant, suggesting that the Mr 12,000 and 9000 species are structurally related to the Mr 6000 EGF species. Apparently, thyroid hormones increase SMG EGF concns. by increasing the number of poly(A)+ RNA species coding for EGF.

CC 2-7 (Mammalian Hormones)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:520730 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:120730

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 103:19285a,19288a

TITLE: Characterization of intestinal maltase in adult and suckling rats

AUTHOR(S): Kase, Akira

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pediatr., Nippon Med. Sch., Tokyo, 113, Japan

SOURCE: Nippon Ika Daigaku Zasshi (1985), 52(3), 251-60

CODEN: NIDZAJ; ISSN: 0048-0444

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB The properties of maltase in the small intestine of adult rats were investigated and the physiol. change of the activities from weanling to adult was investigated. For the purification of the enzymes, the brush border fraction was solubilized by papain treatment, then separated into individual enzymes by DEAE-cellulose ion-exchange chromatog. and gel filtration through Sepharose 2B, 6B, and Bio-Gel P-300. Type 1 had a mol. weight of 270,000 by SDS-polyacrylamide disc gel electrophoresis and showed activities of sucrase-isomaltase and maltase which indicated

that type 1 was a sucrase-isomaltase complex (EC 3.2.1.48/10). However, type 2 had a mol. weight of 570,000 and showed only maltase activity (EC 3.2.1.20). Type 2 maltase had a higher activity for maltose than type 1. The Km for type 2 was 1.88 mM in contrast to 3.90 mM for type 1. There was also a difference in heat stability between the 2 enzymes. The activity of type 1 was 41.6% of the total in adult rats. At 17 days after birth the activity of type 1 was only 18.9%, but type 1 maltase increased to the adult level by 21 days after birth. Thus, type 2 maltase is more dominant in the suckling rat intestine, then changes to the ratio of type 1/2 after weaning to the consistent level of the adult.

CC 13-3 (Mammalian Biochemistry)

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:137070 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:137070

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 100:20893a,20896a

TITLE: Fetal pancreatic antigens in the Syrian golden hamster and their relationship to development and carcinogenesis

AUTHOR(S): Benedi, Vicente Javier; Escribano, Maria Juana; Zuinghedau, Jacqueline; Burtin, Pierre

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Immunochim., Villejuif, 94802, Fr.

SOURCE: Cancer Research (1984), 44(3), 1135-41

CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A rabbit antiserum raised against pancreatic exts. of newborn Syrian hamsters was used in a histol. study of pancreas development. This antiserum, after being rendered specific by appropriate absorption, stained the cytoplasm of acinar cells by neonatal pancreas. The reaction was observed from the 13th day of gestation (3 days before delivery) until the 10th day after birth. This period was characterized by a progressive maturation of the endocrine pancreas. The disappearance of fetal pancreatic antigens was observed in chemical induced pancreas adenocarcinomas. Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis followed by immunodetection on nitrocellulose blots demonstrated the presence of 2 major fetal antigens. Thus, this study demonstrates the existence of fetal pancreatic antigens associated with development which are reexpressed in pancreatic tumors.

CC 15-2 (Immunochemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 13, 14

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:502714 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:102714

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 99:15805a,15808a

TITLE: Multiple forms of mutarotases from the kidney, liver, and small intestine of rats: purification, properties, subcellular localization and developmental changes

AUTHOR(S): Toyoda, Yukiyasu; Miwa, Ichitomo; Okuda, Jun

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm., Meijo Univ., Aichi, 468, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Biochemistry (1983), 94(2), 421-31

CODEN: JOBIAO; ISSN: 0021-924X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Comparative studies of mutarotase (EC 5.1.3.3) from the kidney, liver, and

small intestine of rats were performed. Mutarotases from the kidney and liver of adult rats were both separated into 4 forms (types I-IV) by DEAE-cellulose column chromatog., whereas only 2 forms (types I and II) were detected in the small intestine. Liver mutarotase type I was further separated into types I1 and I2 by column chromatog. on hydroxylapatite. Types I and II from the kidney and type I from the liver were purified to homogeneity as judged by isoelec. focusing on thin-layer polyacrylamide gel. Of various physicochem. properties, only the Km for α -D-xylose and the pI were different among the multiple forms. Liver mutarotase was immunohistochem. localized in the nuclei of parenchymal cells and small intestine enzyme in the nuclei of mucosal cells, indicating similarity with the localization of kidney enzyme (in the nuclei of epithelial cells of renal tubules and glomeruli) which was previously reported. The kidney mutarotase level increased gradually after birth and reached a maximum near adult level within 20 days. This developmental pattern was essentially the same as that in the liver but clearly different from that in the small intestine, in which the mutarotase activity of suckling rats was several-fold higher than that of adult rats. Distribution patterns of multiple forms (types I-IV) of the enzyme in the kidney and liver of 10-day-old rats were similar to those in resp. tissues of adult rats. On the other hand, the small intestine of 10-day-old rats contained 4 forms (types I-IV), whereas there were only 2 forms (types I and II) in adult rats.

CC 13-1 (Mammalian Biochemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 7

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD
(2 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:12507 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:12507
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 94:2097a,2100a
TITLE: Isolation of α 1-fetoprotein
INVENTOR(S): Newman, Edward S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 846,089,
abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 4223002	A	19800916	US 1978-937662	19780828
US 4195073	A	19800325	US 1978-917814	19780622
JP 54086602	A	19790710	JP 1978-132072	19781026
EP 1812	A1	19790516	EP 1978-101243	19781027

R: CH, DE, FR, GB, NL

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1977-846089 A2 19771027
US 1978-937662 A 19780828

AB α 1-Fetoprotein (AFP) suitable for use in radioimmunoassays for hepatocellular cancer and birth anomalies was isolated from biol. material, such as monkey hepatoma blood and human cord serum, by using a 3- or 5-step procedure involving a combination of immunol., chemical, filtration, electrostatic, and electrophoretic methods. The bulk of extraneous protein was removed from AFP-containing samples by affinity chromatog. on a 5.0 + 30.0 cm immunosorbent column in an automated

recycling chromatog. system. The immunosorbent was prepared by covalent linking of antibodies specific to AFP to CNBr-activated Sepharose 4B. The adsorbed AFP was eluted with a desorbing agent, preferably 3.0M NH₄SCN in 0.1M Na phosphate buffer, pH 7.0. The eluted AFP was dialyzed, concentrated by ultrafiltration, and most (90-95%) of the albumin removed by immobilized reactive dye adsorption chromatog. on a 5 + 13 cm column containing Sepharose-Blue Dextran. The unadsorbed eluate, which contains the AFP, was concentrated, dialyzed, and subjected to gel chromatog. on a 5.0 + 85.0 cm column packed with Sephadex G 200 to remove high-mol.-weight ($\geq 100,000$) contaminants. The fractions containing the highest AFP activity were subjected to cellulose ion-exchange chromatog. on a 2.5 + 13.0 cm column containing a mixed-bed cation (CM 52)-anion (DE 52) exchanger. Purification was completed by preparative polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis on a Buchler Polyslab for 24 h at 40 mA. The method yields pure AFP as judged by anal. disc electrophoresis, immunoelectrophoresis, and sp. activity. The purified monkey AFP was immunol. identical to human AFP.

IC G01N033-16; A61K043-00; C07G007-00

INCL 424001000

CC 9-13 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 14

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD
(1 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:503953 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:103953

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 91:16745a,16748a

TITLE: Characterization of a novel collagen chain in human placenta and its relation to AB collagen

AUTHOR(S): Sage, Helene; Bornstein, Paul

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Univ. Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195, USA

SOURCE: Biochemistry (1979), 18(17), 3815-22

CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A novel collagen chain, termed α C was isolated from human placenta by limited pepsin digestion. The collagen containing the α C chain copurifies with placental AB collagen during selective salt precipitation but is

virtually absent from fetal birth membranes, which contain relatively larger amts. of AB. Both native AB and α C-containing collagens are resistant to human skin collagenase under conditions that support cleavage of type I by >90%. The α C chain was separated from α B by phosphocellulose chromatog. and subsequently from α A by chromatog. on CM- cellulose. Its amino acid composition is distinct from α A and α B although all 3 chains possess compositional features in common; the carbohydrate content of the α C chain was intermediate between those of α A and α B. Anal. by Na dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of peptides produced by CNBr cleavage and by limited digestion with the enzyme mast cell protease indicated different and unique products for the α A, α B, and α C chains. The data support the existence of another collagen chain which is related to the α A and α B chains but which is structurally unique. The proteins containing these chains may in turn comprise a subfamily of collagen isotypes which represents a divergence from and(or) specialization of the type IV basement membrane collagens.

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CC 6-3 (General Biochemistry)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS
RECORD (17 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:531345 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:131345

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 87:20885a,20888a

TITLE: Protein kinases in brown adipose tissue of developing rats. IV. Electrophoretic separation and assay of soluble protein kinases on polyacrylamide gels and a study of their properties and changes during development

AUTHOR(S): Knight, Brian L.; Skala, Josef P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: MRC Lipid Metab. Unit., Hammersmith Hosp., London, UK

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1977), 252(15),
5356-62

CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Protein kinase (I) activity was detected and assayed directly on polyacrylamide gels after disc electrophoresis of the 100,000 g supernatant fraction of brown adipose tissue of infant rats. Nine major bands of activity were detected, 8 of which could be stimulated by cyclic AMP or inhibited by the cyclic AMP-dependent I inhibitor protein. This electrophoretic technique revealed heterogeneity in the cyclic AMP-dependent I activity eluted from DEAE-cellulose by high concns. of salt, but not in the peak of activity eluted by low concns. of salt. The catalytic properties and substrate specificities of the kinases in the various bands were studied while the enzymes were still in the gels. The activity in each band differed from each of the others in at least 1 of these properties. The activities of the I proteins in brown fat changed as the animals grew, and each band exhibited a distinct and unique developmental pattern. The major changes in I activity occurred in the immediate post-parturition period, then at 15 days after birth and at weaning. These developmental stages coincided with the periods during which the tissue underwent changes in the rate of its proliferation, differentiation, and functional activity.

CC 13-3 (Mammalian Biochemistry)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD
(1 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:456654 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:56654

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 83:8943a,8946a

TITLE: Quantitative studies on immunoglobulins and transferrin in equine serum

AUTHOR(S): Makimura, Susumu; Tomoda, Isamu; Isui, Kazuya

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Vet. Physiol., Obihiro Univ., Obihiro, Japan

SOURCE: Japanese Journal of Veterinary Science (1975), 37(2),
187-98

CODEN: NJUZA9; ISSN: 0021-5295

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Seven proteins were found in normal adult horse serum by cellulose acetate electrophoresis, 20 fractions by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and 20 antigens by immunoelectrophoresis developed with antiserum to normal adult horse whole serum. Changes in serum protein,

especially immunoglobulins, IgG, IgG(T), and IgM, and transferrin, occurred in development. Precolostral foal serum was almost entirely deficient in immunoglobulins. Soon after the 1st ingestion of colostrum, the levels of IgG(T) and IgM of the foal reached maximum, which was lower than the average adult level, but the IgG level generally exceeded the adult level. Transferrin was within the adult range in the precolostral serum. It showed no significant changes in development. But all 3 immunoglobulin classes and transferrin were high in level in the colostrum collected immediately after parturition, but decreased in level rapidly with time after parturition.

CC 15-13 (Immunochemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 13

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD
(1 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:53210 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:53210

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 82:8475a,8478a

TITLE: Purification and characterization of a neural hypoxanthine-guanine-phosphoribosyltransferase (HGPRT)

AUTHOR(S): Gutensohn, Wolf

CORPORATE SOURCE: Max-Planck-Inst. Biochem., Munich, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology (1974), 41A, 19-22

CODEN: AEMBAP; ISSN: 0065-2598

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The title enzyme (EC 2.4.2.8) from rat brain was purified by (NH₄)₂SO₄ fractionation and DEAE-cellulose chromatog. into 3 fractions. Fraction I (650-fold purification) exhibited sigmoid kinetics for guanine and linear kinetics for phosphoribosylpyrophosphate (I) (K_m = 0.2 mM). All nucleotides studied were competitive with respect to I. Gel filtration indicated an enzyme mol. weight of .apprx.63,000 and Na dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis gave a subunit mol. weight of 26,000. Apparently, the neural enzyme is very similar in phys. and catalytic properties to the human erythrocyte enzyme (Arnold, W. J.; Kelly, W. N., 1971). The enzyme activity in whole brains showed a sharp rise from 1 day before birth to about the 15th day followed by a plateau to ≥6 months. This increase paralleled the general development and myelination of the rat brain.

CC 7-2 (Enzymes)

Section cross-reference(s): 13

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:110744 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20091104>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:110744

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 76:17871a,17874a

TITLE: Zone electrophoresis of bovine colostrum protein

AUTHOR(S): Maki, Zensuke; Horiuchi, Akiko; Kanamori, Masao

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kyoto Prefect. Univ., Kyoto, Japan

SOURCE: Eiyo to Shokuryo (1971), 24(8), 452-6

CODEN: EISOAU; ISSN: 0021-5376

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB Fractionation of bovine milk proteins by zone electrophoresis was performed during the first 7 days after parturition. Whey proteins of colostrum were fractionated using cellulose acetate in a Veronal buffer (pH 8.6). immediately after parturition the

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total protein content of bovine colostrum was high and the major proteins were immunoglobulins, especially euglobulin. The ratio of euglobulin to total whey protein was 65%, which fell rapidly and was soon less than that of pseudoglobulin. Caseins of colostrum were fractionated by means of polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis in a Tris-EDTA-boric acid buffer (pH 8.8) containing 7M urea. Patterns were similar to normal milk but the κ -casein content of the colostrum by 4 days was high. Casein from colostrum just after parturition contained 0.88% sialic acid.

CC 13 (Mammalian Biochemistry)

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:56:16 ON 04 NOV 2009)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:58:10 ON 04 NOV 2009

L1 445028 S ?CELLULOSE
L2 284670 S POLYACRYL? OR (POLY (2A) ?ACRYL?) OR POLYMETHACRYL? OR "POLY(
L3 1584 S "POLY(METH)ACRYLIC" OR "POLY(METH)ACRYLATE"
L4 284670 S L2 OR L3
E CHILDBIRTH+ALL/CT
L5 79079 S (CHILDBIRTH OR "PARTURITION") OR BIRTH?
L6 14 S L1(L) L4 (L) L5